



## Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact [support@jstor.org](mailto:support@jstor.org).

geographical standpoint, in place of the previous, purely conventional boundary.

A short stretch of the eastern frontier is still involved in doubt, because of the insufficiency of our geographical knowledge. The agreement stipulates that the boundary shall follow the course of the Nuon river to its confluence with the Cavally, and then follow that river to the sea. It is not certainly known, however, whether the Nuon is really a tributary of the Cavally; therefore it is provided that if it is found that the Nuon does not unite with the Cavally the line shall run south-east from Tulepleu to the upper Cavally, leaving the Nuon to the west and giving Liberia a little more territory.

Twenty-five years ago this month a treaty was made between France and Liberia fixing the boundary between their possessions. It failed of effect because the geographical notions on which it was based were shown to be worthless.

While Liberia loses territory heretofore claimed in the northeast and in the upper basins of the St. Paul and Lofa rivers, her territory in the southeast widens enough to make up the loss in the north.

---

## GEOGRAPHICAL RECORD.

### AFRICA.

THE AFRICAN TRANSCONTINENTAL TELEGRAPH.—Sir Lewis Mitchell, in an address before the Society of Arts, London (*Jour. of the Soc. of Arts*, No. 2822), said that the wires of this line had been erected for 1,584 miles. The starting point is Umtali on the Mashonaland Railroad, and it follows northward the eastern boundary of South Rhodesia, traverses Portuguese East Africa, crosses the Zambezi at Tete and serves the well-known missionary centre of Blantyre, runs through the coffee growing districts of the Shire Highlands to Fort Johnston on the south coast of Lake Nyasa; then advances through the entire length of British Central Africa, touching at many rising villages on the west coast of the lake and following these shores to the north end, whence it crosses to the south end of Lake Tanganyika, and follows the east coast through German territory to Ujiji, its present terminus. It is already serving many public and private interests, assists in the preservation of law and order and is of great and growing commercial value.

HAIL AT CAIRO.—According to *Nature*, Nov. 7, 1907, a remarkable hailstorm occurred in Cairo on Oct. 21, preceded by lightning from 6 to 7:30 P.M. The hailstones averaged about an inch in diameter, the largest ones measuring up to 1.4 inch. The storm lasted a quarter of an hour. Such storms are very rare in Egypt. The sudden downpour of hail caused great excitement among the na-

tives. Most of the hailstones were spheroidal in shape, with white nuclei. The temperature at the time was 77°. There was nothing in the weather conditions which was noticeable as exceptional on the weather map. The hailstorm was very limited in extent, and moved northwest to southeast. Taking account of the usual rate of vertical decrease of temperature at Cairo, the minimum height from which the hail came must have been about 8,000 feet. R. DEC. W.

#### AMERICA.

SOIL SURVEY MAPS.—Seven of the lithographed maps issued by the Bureau of Soils in the Department of Agriculture were published in October. The maps are drawn on a scale of about one mile to an inch, and the location and extent of the various soil types are indicated in colours. The survey parties are sent to one district or another at the request of citizens, agricultural societies, State officials and others, and soil surveys are made wherever there is special demand for them. In regions where the Government topographic sheets are available for base maps a considerable number of contours of elevation are introduced. Two men form each of the survey parties. They are equipped with the most modern instruments for the classification and survey of soils, and their map is completed in all details and their report written before they leave the area studied. The scale is a mile to an inch, which is large enough to permit areas of ten acres to be represented. Twelve or more tints are often used on a sheet to show the different kinds of soil; the boundaries of the soil areas are sharply defined and a close approximation of the facts is attained. Sections show the thickness of the soils and the nature of the subsoil to a depth of three feet. The maps are well produced and are serving a very useful purpose. Somewhat similar work has been carried out in the Netherlands where wall maps, showing in colours the nature of the soils and their distribution, are published for use in the schools.

FOSSILS IN THE CRETACEOUS FORMATIONS OF NEW JERSEY.—The Geological Survey of New Jersey has published a volume of 871 pp., with an accompanying volume of plates and explanations, entitled "A Report on the Cretaceous Paleontology of New Jersey," by Stuart Weller. The report is based upon the stratigraphic studies of George N. Knapp and forms a part of Dr. Kummel's Annual Report of the Survey for 1906, but is issued separately because of its technical character. The Cretaceous formations are better developed in New Jersey than in any other State on the Atlantic coast and the New Jersey section has long been regarded by geologists as one of great importance. The formations occupy a belt extending diagonally across the State in a northeast-southwest direction from Raritan Bay to Salem County. Part I is a discussion of the stratigraphic paleontology of the region and is based upon very extensive collections made in the field by Mr. Weller during 1903 and 1904. Part II is devoted to the descriptive paleontology and is in large part a revision of Whitfield's work in the light of the more extensive collections now available and of our more accurate knowledge of the stratigraphy of the region. The plates are from excellent photographs.

COTTON STATISTICS IN THE UNITED STATES.—Bulletin 90 of the Census Bureau reports that in the year ending Aug. 31, 1907, there were in the United States 1,830 cotton mills, with 26,939,415 spindles. The cotton consumed was 4,984,936 bales or 2,487,099,619 pounds.

**WATERFALL IN BRITISH GUIANA.**—According to Reuter, an important discovery was made in British Guiana, in November, by Dr. Carl Bovallius, the managing director of the New Essequibo Exploration Company. He found on an affluent of the Ireng river close to the Brazilian boundary, in about 5° N. Lat. and 60° 9" W. Long., a waterfall rivalling Niagara in height. The wall of the cliff over which the water pours is slightly convex and shows red, highly polished jasper in places. At the base there is an oval basin which empties, about one hundred yards from the first fall, over a second some 30 feet in height. Dr. Bovallius has suggested to the Governor that it be called the Chamberlain Falls in honour of the Colonial Secretary.

**POPULATION OF THE STATE OF OKLAHOMA.**—Oklahoma and the Indian Territories were admitted into the Union in November, as the State of Oklahoma. The President directed, in June last, that a special census be taken of the proposed new State and the results are printed in Census Bulletin 89. The population is now 1,414,217, as compared with a population in 1900 of 790,391, an increase in seven years of 623,786 or 78.9 per cent.

The whites number 1,226,930 (656,473 males, 570,457 females); the negroes 112,200 (58,277 males, 53,923 females); the Indians 75,012 (37,582 males, 37,430 females); Mongolians, 70 males and 5 females.

#### ASIA.

**A RAILROAD FROM THE LOWER YANGTSE TO SZECHUEN.**—One of the most important railroads in the Chinese Empire will be that which is to extend between the lower Yangtse and the western province of Szechuen. This province is not only the largest in the empire, but is also the richest in natural resources and in the well-being of its people. Its facilities for trade relations with other parts of the country are, however, very poor. Its only natural trade route is the Yangtse river, but from the frontier of Hupeh in the east, far into Szechuen, the current is so swift and the channel is impeded by so many rapids that navigation is almost impossible. Furthermore, the richest agricultural region of the province, the Red Basin, so-called by Baron von Richthofen from the red sandstone that forms its soil, is very mountainous and although the eastern ranges are not so high as those of the north and west, it will be a costly enterprise to build a railroad across them.

The Chinese, however, are convinced of the necessity of building this road and are taking steps preparatory to starting the work. The estimated cost is 50,000,000 taels (nearly \$40,000,000). The Chinese are desirous to supply all the capital themselves, but they are finding much difficulty in raising the money. Thus far Szechuen has subscribed only \$625,000 and Hupeh \$500,000 to the fund. There is no doubt that this railroad, when completed, will be a more profitable property than the new line between Peking and Hankow which, last year, paid a dividend of 6 per cent. (E. Tiessen in the *Zeitschrift* of the Berlin Geog. Soc., No. 9, 1907.)

**RAINFALL IN THE PHILIPPINES.**—A recent publication of the Philippine Weather Bureau deals with *The Rainfall in the Philippines*, and was prepared under the direction of Rev. José Algué, S. J., by Rev. Miguel Saderra Masó, S. J. (Manila, 1907, 4to, pp. 31). Rainfall measurements have been made at about 60 stations throughout the islands, but with many interruptions. Over most of the archipelago the maximum rainfall comes in summer and autumn (June-October), the "rainy season." In November-February rain falls abundantly on the east and north

coasts, giving the districts which face the Pacific Ocean and the larger inland water areas a second rainy season. March, April and May are the driest months, although thunderstorms are then becoming more frequent. The spring and autumn rainfall is classed as cyclonic. The winter rains come with the northeast monsoon. The spring rainfall comes in thunderstorms.

There are three zones, or climates, classified according to their rainfall seasons, viz.: 1. Zone of very definite rainy and dry seasons, on the west coasts of Luzon, Mindoro and Panay; the central plains and moderately high lands of Luzon, and the region of Benguet. The annual rainfall is over 2,000 mms. in the western section and in Benguet, and between 1,500 and 2,000 mms. in the central section. 2. Zones or regions with a long rainy season (summer, autumn and winter) and a very short dry period. These include the north and east coasts and the southeastern part of Luzon, central Visayas, western Cebu, northern Panay and Negros and northern Mindanao. The annual rainfall is above 3,000 mms. in northern Panay, and between 2,000 and 3,000 mms. in northern and eastern Luzon; below 2,000 mms. in the Cagayan valley of Luzon and in northern Mindanao. 3. Zones with more or less uniform distribution of rainfall through the year. These cover the southeastern end of Luzon, the eastern Visayas, Samar, Leyte, eastern Cebu, eastern and southern Negros, and Panay; the eastern and southern coasts of Mindanao, etc. At some coast stations the annual amount is over 3,000 mms. Elsewhere it is between 2,000 and 3,000 mms., or in places below 2,000 mms.

The monthly rainfalls at all stations in the Philippines are tabulated at the end of the Report, but there is no map.

R. DEC. W.

GOOD MAPS OF CHINA NEEDED.—Mr. Franz Woas, who has been travelling in China, writes to *Petermanns Mitteilungen* (No. 10, 1907) that the maps he took with him were too unreliable to be helpful. When the allied troops marched on Peking, in the days of the Boxer troubles, many army officers declared that the available maps were worse than useless because they were misleading. The foreign forces were embarrassed when they reached Peking, because the latest plan of the capital in their hands had been published forty years earlier. When peace was restored the Germans extended a rapid reconnaissance survey over many districts, collated important map work by explorers from the days of Richthofen and the Prussian Land Survey, and used all the material to produce map sheets covering the whole of eastern China. The map looks well, but Mr. Woas says that it repeatedly deceived him during his overland journey northward from the coast of Fokien. He could not find the mountains charted along the Min river, the river courses are not accurately shown, the spelling of the place names does not represent the local pronunciation and there are other grave deficiencies. He found the large Chinese map of eastern China still more unreliable. It shows important towns on the wrong sides of rivers and a day's use of the map convinced him that it was not worth while to carry it any farther.

#### AUSTRALASIA.

DR. PÖCH'S STUDIES IN NEW GUINEA.—The paper written by Dr. Rudolf Pöch on his ethnological studies in New Guinea, in 1904-1906, was noticed in the September number of the *BULLETIN* (p. 560). The Society has since received from

him two papers more recently published from which the following information is extracted:\*

He observed among the mountains of German New Guinea the production of fire by rubbing a piece of wood with a rotang (one of the rattan palms) rope. This method, he says, has been almost unknown, though it seems to be widely spread in New Guinea and is characteristic also of the Negritos in the Philippines.

He found among the Kworafi at Cape Nelson, British New Guinea, peculiar mourning caps and jackets ornamented with the seeds of *Coix Lacryma*.

Some inland tribes in the north-eastern part of British New Guinea wear long and heavy pigtails.

Dr. Pöch, at Wanigela, Collingwood Bay, found, as the result of his excavations, many articles, including ancient pottery, a carved shell, and small obsidian implements. These finds seem to show that the art of pottery-making has deteriorated in this part of New Guinea. The designs on the old pottery are much superior to any now made and the natives of to-day do not know how to carve shells or to make handles and necks on their potteries. These objects seem to be traces of an ancient, forgotten and, in some respects, higher stage of culture than that now existing.

He says in the second paper that the island presents a large variety of anthropological types. He found tall natives on the coasts, some almost dwarfish inland tribes, wooly, wavy and nearly straight hair, high noses and broad and flat noses, black natives at Bougainville and light brown ones on the south coast.

He used the phonograph to reproduce languages, tales and songs. In the songs, melody is very little developed and the rhythm is sometimes surprisingly complicated. Cinematograph films were also procured. The cinematographic work was difficult as the native groups were always on the move, and Dr. Pöch had to follow them with the machine. It was months also before the films could be developed; about three-fifths of these pictures, however, turned out well and among the views are some of the dances among the tribes of northeast New Guinea, women at their toil, a man splitting off a bit of obsidian and shaving another with the flake—a real picture of the stone age.

Dr. Pöch started in November for German Southwest Africa, under the auspices of the Imperial Academy of Vienna, to study the Bushmen of the Kalahari. He hopes to make contributions to the anthropology and ethnology of this dying race, and will go from Windhuk to the regions in the desert where remnants of this nomadic people are still living.

#### POLAR.

ICE CONDITIONS AT THE WESTERN END OF AMUNDSEN'S NORTH-WEST PASSAGE.—Last summer the ice conditions at the western mouth of Dolphin and Union Strait, between Nelson Head and Cape Parry, were different from those supposed commonly to prevail there. Captain George B. Leavitt, of Portland, Me., the commander of the steam whaler *Narwhal*, reports that at no time before August 14 was it possible to get east past Nelson Head. "The ice," he writes, "was solid all the way across" (to Cape Parry).

Literature on ice conditions in this region is not, of course, extensive. On

---

EINIGE BEMERKENSWERTE ETHNOLOGIKA AUS NEU-GUINEA. VON DR. RUDOLF PÖCH. *Mitt. der Anthropologischen Gesellschaft in Wien*, Vol. 37, pp. 57-71. 8 Illustrations and 1 Table.

REISEN IN NEU-GUINEA IN DEN JAHREN 1904-1906. VON DR. RUDOLF PÖCH. *Zeitsch. für Ethnologie*. Heft 3, 1907. 7 Illustrations in the text and 2 Tables.

July 25, 1826, and again about the middle of August, 1848, Richardson saw ice to seaward off Cape Parry, but in neither case did it appear to him as likely to obstruct sailing ships. Late in August, 1850, M'Clure passed Nelson Head going eastward through an open sea; early in September, 1851, he came from the north through 100 miles of ice-free water between Banks Land and Prince Albert Land and rounded Nelson Head, going westward into an open sea against a heavy swell. On Aug. 26, 1851, Collinson found fragments of ice along the shore, but none to seaward; for the year 1852 his trouble with the ice in Prince of Wales Straits to the northeast of Nelson Head does not indicate that a modern steam whaler would have been seriously impeded, while off the Head itself the conditions for that year are unknown. On Aug. 28, 1853, Collinson sailed west between Parry and Nelson through open water.

Most of these explorers came to the neighborhood of Nelson Head rather late in the "open" season; nevertheless there was nothing in their experiences to contradict the general belief among whalers that the southern extremity of Banks Land could always be rounded early in the season. In the winter of 1905-'6, Captain Klinkenberg, with the schooner *Olga*, wintered in Prince Albert Sound, Wollaston Land, and found no trouble in coming south and rounding Nelson Head, going west under sail in the first week of August. He saw many whales and no ice. In previous years the whalers wintering at Herschel Island were frequently barred in late July and early August from the whaling grounds southwest of Banks Land by an ice barrier, which they encountered sometimes near the eastern mouth of the Mackenzie, sometimes off Cape Bathurst. When they once got past this they always found open water to the eastward and the belief had grown up that wintering in the straits was safe, as the passage westward past the Head always opened early. Some, in fact, believed that currents around the south end of Banks Land kept the sea there always open. Several whalers had announced their intention of wintering next year on the west coast of Prince Albert Land, but this plan will probably be given up. Herschel Island is now considered by most of the whaling captains as the only harbor at all suitable for use by the San Francisco whaling fleet as winter quarters in the Arctic.

V. STEFANSSON.

#### VARIOUS.

CARTOGRAPHIC MUSEUM OF GENEVA.—According to the *Journal de Genève*, the Cartographic Museum of Geneva was formally opened to the public on Nov. 14, 1907. The inaugural exercises were attended by professors of the University and members of the various societies having geographical interests. Various addresses were made describing the origin, development and purpose of the Museum.

In 1893 M. Charles Perron presented to the city of Geneva the collection of nearly 7,000 maps which Elisée Reclus had used in writing his "*Nouvelle Géographie Universelle*," and which had formed the basis of the many admirable little maps which M. Perron, as the collaborator of the eminent French geographer, had drawn for this work. At first no adequate repository for the collection was available, but in 1901 three large rooms were given over to it in the Public Library, and an organization under the name of "*Dépôt des Cartes de la Ville*" was formed, of which M. Perron was made curator. It was the intention of the founder that the collection should be kept up to date, but the funds available, 300 frs. a year, were not sufficient for this purpose. Private donations, however, have been made which, together with the slight purchases possible, bring the collection to a total of nearly 10,000 separate maps and 86 atlases.

The main part of the collection is kept in 60 large portfolios and is at all times accessible to students. M. Perron has, however, made a selection of certain maps which he has grouped in five series, each illustrating a certain phase of geographical knowledge. These maps are exhibited in large glass covered cases and represent to the general public the Cartographic Museum. An explanatory catalogue has been published and is given free to visitors.

The first group contains world maps showing the development of geographical knowledge from the earliest times to the present day; the second and third groups contain maps showing the historical growth of Switzerland and the Canton of Geneva respectively; the fourth group shows the progress of oceanography, while the fifth traces the development of the art of map drawing and elucidates the various methods employed graphically to represent geographic phenomena.

The latter group covers the period from the sixth century B. C., represented by a fragment of a plan of Susa, found on an Assyrian tile, to the superb wall map of Switzerland, published under the auspices of the Government, which, in its plastic effect, represents the acme of the cartographer's art.

The remarks of all the speakers voiced the sentiment of admiration of the work which M. Perron has accomplished so well after years of patient effort and of the appreciation of the difficulties which beset him in executing an entirely original undertaking, with no models to follow. M. Perron hopes to be able to submit the result of his long years' work to the members of the Ninth International Geographic Congress when they meet in Geneva next summer. They, no doubt, will duplicate the sentiments of their Geneva colleagues. W. JOERG.

RAINFALL TYPES AND RAINFALL SEASONS.—An interesting investigation of rainfall types and of their influence upon the annual period of rainfall has been carried out by G. Schwalbe (*Ueber Niederschlagstypen und ihren Einfluss auf die jährliche Periode des Niederschlages*, *Met. Zeitschr.*, Sept., 1907). The data under discussion concern German stations only, but the conclusions are of wide application, and are certainly worthy of attention on the part of those who seek to make of climatology more than a mere dry tabulation. The general results of Schwalbe's study are as follows:

1. The influence of thunderstorm rains upon the annual rainfall is considerable.
2. As thunderstorms occur almost wholly in summer, they tend to make the summer the season of maximum rainfall.
3. Without the thunderstorm rainfalls, the annual period (for central northern Germany) shows a tendency to heavier rains in spring and fall, with less rain in the extreme seasons.
4. In the interior parts of eastern Germany the continental type of summer rainfall maximum is marked, so that the annual period is not essentially altered by thunderstorms.
5. Rainfall which comes in showers is fairly equally distributed throughout the year.
6. Squalls have a maximum in spring and fall.
7. General rains have a winter maximum in coast districts, an autumn maximum in transition areas, and a summer maximum in the interior.

The rainfall types in this classification were as follows: 1. Squalls and showers. 2. General rains. 3. Transition type. 4. Thunderstorms.

R. DEC. W.



CLIMATE AND DURUM WHEAT.—There are many lines along which the relations of climate and crops may be studied, and such investigations are of special interest when they concern the effect of climate upon crops recently introduced into a new region. *The Effect of Climatic Conditions upon the Composition of Durum Wheat* is discussed by J. A. LeClerc, of the Bureau of Chemistry, in the *Yearbook of the Department of Agriculture* for 1906, pp. 199-212. Durum wheat is grown extensively in Russia, Algeria, Italy and Spain, and in the United States it is doing remarkably well on the Great Plains, where the climate is somewhat similar to that of the European countries from which the wheat came. The wheat grown in the drier localities of this country has a higher nitrogen content, the difference amounting to 0.57% of nitrogen, or 3.2% of protein. In the humid or irrigated areas the tendency of the wheat is to become mealy or starchy. Samples of Kubanka wheat grown in less than 15 inches of rainfall showed 2.7% of protein in excess of that in samples grown in localities with more than 15 inches of rainfall, or irrigated. An excessive amount of rainfall, or irrigation, is followed by a crop with a very low percentage of protein. Thus the observations of Lawes and Gilbert are corroborated, which showed that in England cold and rainy seasons gave the poorest crops.

Samples were grown in Colorado and Idaho, some under dryland farming and some under irrigation, and of these the former showed 4.16% more protein than the latter. Hot seasons produce the most abundant crops, and the longer the growing period, as a rule, the lower the percentage of protein. In Algeria, durum wheat contains only 8-10% of water. Common wheat, from countries where it grows well, contains from 10 to 16% of water, according to the moisture of the atmosphere. This fact led the French officials to look into the advisability of buying wheat from dry regions, thus saving in the cost of transportation and actually obtaining more wheat per bushel.

The above considerations show the importance of ascertaining the proper amount of water which should be used in irrigating durum wheat in the drier parts of the United States. European studies along similar lines are:—Schindler: *Der Weizen in seinen Beziehungen zum Klima*, Berlin, 1893, and discussions by Wollny in *Forschungen auf dem Gebiete der Agrikulturphysik*, VIII, 1885, 313; XVII, 1894, 209.

R. DEC. W.

MOUNTAIN SICKNESS.—Mr. T. G. Longstaff, the well-known mountaineer, has written a paper on "Mountain Sickness and Its Probable Causes," published by Spottiswoode & Co. He says that late in the eighteenth and early in the nineteenth centuries when research into physical science was eagerly pursued, mountain ascents were made only by scientific men, practised observers who expected to be severely affected by diminution of atmospheric pressure and noted even the smallest abnormal symptoms in themselves. Then much was heard of mountain sickness. But during the past half century, mountaineering has become a popular pastime, and the mountaineer, who is usually an athletic person, does not pay much attention to slight sicknesses and, indeed, several first-rate mountaineers have been led to express their disbelief in mountain sickness.

The author thinks that in the investigation of this illness too much attention has been paid to laboratory experiments and too little to actual experiences of mountaineers at high altitudes. He therefore presents abstracts from the accounts of all the highest mountaineering expeditions, from the attempt by the Spanish on Popocatepetl in the sixteenth century to the ill-fated Kinchinjanga expedition of

1905. He also considers the effects of high balloon ascents and of experiments in the pneumatic chamber and gives the results of his own personal observations at high altitudes.

He believes that mountain sickness consists of two elements: First, mountain lassitude, which few escape at altitudes of over 19,000 feet, and which is due to imperfect oxygenation; second, excessive fatigue and exhaustion, which affect the untrained and inexperienced far more frequently than the skilled mountaineer. The most numerous sufferers from mountain sickness are the untrained and persons of inferior or ordinary physique. Alpine guides are almost completely immune and this is due to their extraordinary physique and power of resistance.

---

The family of the late Professor Angelo Heilprin has presented to the Sheffield Scientific School the collection of lantern slides, comprising about 1,000 views taken by him in all parts of the world and used in his lectures on physical geography.

Professor Albert P. Brigham, who is on leave from Colgate University this year, spent the summer and autumn in geological field work under Dr. John M. Clarke, of the New York State Museum, and sailed on Nov. 28 for Genoa to join his family in Geneva. He will spend the winter in that city, then travel in southern Europe, attend the Ninth International Geographical Congress in Geneva in July and return to college duties in September.

The Belgian Senate has refused to give naturalization papers to the well-known Antarctic explorer Arctowski, although he was a very prominent member of the scientific staff on the *Belgica* expedition. (*Cologne Zeitung*, Aug. 9, 1907.)

Mr. Henry Gannett, geographer of the U. S. Geological Survey, is in Cuba, where he is superintending the taking of the census of the island.

THE AMERICAN GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.—A Regular Meeting of the Society was held at Mendelssohn Hall, No. 119 West Fortieth Street, Tuesday, December 17, 1907, at 8.30 o'clock P.M.

President Huntington in the chair. The following person, recommended by the Council, was elected to Fellowship:

Francis F. Buzzacott.

The President then introduced Capt. Roald Amundsen, who addressed the Society on the North-West Passage and the Magnetic Pole.

Stereopticon views were shown.

On motion, the Society adjourned.

#### OBITUARY.

SIR FRANCIS MCCLINTOCK.—Admiral Sir Francis Leopold McClintock died in England in November, at the age of eighty-eight. His remarkable career as an Arctic explorer began in 1848, when he was second lieutenant on H. M. S. *Enterprise* in one of the Franklin Search expeditions. It was his fortune, in August, 1850, to see the first traces of the missing Franklin expedition. In 1851 he made a remarkable sledge journey on which he reached the most westerly point of the Arctic that had yet been attained from the east. He was very prominent in the later phases of the Franklin Search and his splendid sledge work made him the

most distinguished of sledge travellers in that day. For many years the advances made in Arctic sledge travel were entirely due to the improvements he suggested.

The work, however, that contributed most to his fame was his discovery of the fate of Sir John Franklin and his party. In 1857 he accepted the command of the Search Expedition that Lady Franklin had fitted out. He sailed on July 1, 1857, with 24 companions, in the steam yacht *Fox* and returned on Sept. 20, 1859. He had discovered on the northwest shore a record announcing the death of Sir John Franklin and the abandonment of the *Erebus* and *Terror*. He brought home news of their discoveries and of the fate of their crews and many relics of the expedition. He told the story of this brilliantly successful voyage in a book entitled "The Voyage of the *Fox* in the Arctic Seas: a narrative of the Discovery of the Fate of Sir John Franklin and the abandonment of the *Erebus* and *Terror*." The book ran through many editions and is one of the classics of Arctic literature.

THE REV. W. G. LAWES, D.D.—Dr. Lawes died at his home, near Sydney, on Aug. 6, 1907. He made large contributions to our knowledge of New Guinea during his long service with the London Missionary Society. In the seventies, while living at Port Moresby and elsewhere on the south coast, he made several voyages and journeys into the interior and the valuable information he acquired was printed in the *Proceedings* of the Royal Geographical Society for 1880, together with communications concerning his later work in the volumes for 1882 and 1883.

---

## NEW MAPS.

### AFRICA.

GOLD COAST.—Scale, 1:125,000 or 1.9 statute miles to an inch. Sheets, 72-L-III (Kibbi), 72-Q-IV (Cape Coast), 72-R-III and 72-R-IV (Winneba and Nianzano). Published under the direction of Major F. G. Guggisberg, Director of Surveys, Gold Coast. W. & A. K. Johnston, Edinburgh and London, 1907. (Price, 2s. a sheet.)

These sheets are a continuation of the map already noticed in the *BULLETIN* for October and December, 1907. The rules for pronunciation and spelling of names are given on each sheet. No redundant letters are used, every letter is pronounced and the original spelling of familiar names is retained, the correct spelling being placed in brackets. Large areas, still unsurveyed, are left white, but as the pioneer scientific map of the country this product will be very useful.

CENTRAL AND SOUTH AFRICA.—Central and South Africa. Scale, 1:5,000,000 or 78.9 statute miles to an inch. With insets of Cape Town, Port Elizabeth, East London, Durban, Lourenço Marques and the mouths of the Zambezi river on larger scales. By J. G. Bartholomew. John Bartholomew & Co., Edinburgh, 1907. (Price, paper, 2s.; cloth, 3s.)

A revised edition of this well-known map. It includes the whole southern part of the continent from southern Cameroons, the Congo Free State, Uganda and British East Africa to the Cape of Good Hope. On the whole, it is the most convenient and informing map in one sheet of this vast area of development. In